# Vot. XXVI....No. 7,865.

EUROPE.

A Dispatch from the Court of Vienna.

THE BEGINNING OF WAR

The Text of Count Bismark's Letter to the Prussian Diplomatists.

THE ARMIES OF AUSTRIA, ITALY, AND PRUSSIA.

The steamer China brings us foreign files to date of the 9th. The news in general adds some material points to the telegrams previously received, and leads more strongly then ever to the conclusion that war is inevitable, if not

# THE IMPENDING WAR.

The Duchies. The Lendon Daily News surveys the field of hostilities

ellows:

The Pressions have crossed the Eider, and the Austrians tallen back. By this means the King secures the means trailen back. By this means the King secures the means trailen back. By this means the King secures the means that said in the policiests currectly define war as that state high we prosecute our right by force, the war has begun, ough bot a shot has been fired. It has been semi-efficielly sunced ateVience, that Austria will break off diplomatic hone with Pressia as soon as the King has recalled his potentiary at the Federal Diet. It is stated that Maya de Luya has addressed a circular note to the repressives of France at the German Courts, in which he retathed to impress upon the middle and minor States the states of remaining completely neutral in the event of little between Austria and Prussia.

REMARKABLE DISPATCH PROM COUNT BISMARK. The following has been sent by Count Bismark to the

oid relation of the co-possession for the recent geographical division.

"We have already protested at Vienna against this unjustificable and one-sided act, as against the equally unjustificable disposal of our rights by handing them over to the Diet, and reserve to us to take further steps.

"But first I cannot refrain from declaring that in this proceeding of the Austrian Government we are unable to perceive anything but the intention of a direct provocation, and the desire forcibly to bring about a breach and war.

"All our information agrees that the determination to make war upon Prussin is firmly settled at Vienna.

"I may confidentially acquaint your Excellence, by his Majesty desire, that, at the time when we addressed the conciliatory communication above mentioned to Vienna, the King, actuated by the duty of preserving peace as long as possible, readily listened to a proposal for direct understanding made from an impartial quarter at Vienna, and first communicated to his Majesty, without the participation of the Ministry, in order to adoer to accertain whether his Majesty the Emperor of Austria was still actuated by the wish of maintaining peace. The proposal was to treat the Schleswig-Poistein and the Federal Referent genetics in communic geologicals.), and by this order to adoer to accertain whether his Majesty the Emperor of Austria was still actuated by the wish of unintaining peace. The proposal was to treat the Solleswis-Polstein and the Pederal Reform questions in common (solidariach), and by this connection to facilitate the solution of both. The negotiations supported by the most conciliatory desires on the part of the mediators have, as his Majesty informs me, ould demonstrated that a corresponding feeling no longer crists at Vienna. They have shown, notwithstanding the Emperor's theoretical love of peace, that craving for war dominates every other consideration throughout his entire Council, even among those who, to our knowledge, formerly voted against the war, and even against the proparations and armaments, and that this craving has now also gained decisive influence over the Emperor himself. Not only was there manifested an entire absence of all and every readiness to enter even into confidential negotiations, and to discuss the possibilities of an agreement, but expressions of influential Austrian statesmen and concilors of the Emperor have been reported to the King from an authentic source, which leave no deabt that the Imperial Ministers desire war at any price, partly in the hope of successes in the field, partly to tide over domestic difficulties—may, even with the expressed intention of assisting the Austrian finances by Frussian concurrately with this intention.

"I have mentioned above that we are compalled to recognize a direct protection in the declaration delivered at the Diet. It has only one meaning: if the Vienna Cabinet intention a direct protection in the declaration delivered at the for it cannot have expected that we should tamely substit to this attack upon our rights. In another question the force of lean erdered in Venetia, which impresses a sing of additional bitterness upon directional terms are questioned by the formation received here, she accompanied her answer to the information received here, she accompanied her answer to the info

to say thing in accuracy the Vienna Cabinet that renders all treasers, it is precisely the Vienna Cabinet that renders all these labors futile.

"Bebind this we can only see the decided intention upon the part of Austria of forcing on war with Prussia, and of, at most, making use of negotiations as to the Congress to gain time by procrastination for her own not entirely completed arrangements, but especially for those of her allies. The fact of war is a settled determination at Vienna, the only further point is to choose the favorable moment to begin.

"This conviction is forced upon us with imperstive necessity by the most recent facts, and we consider that only an intentionally prejudiced view cnn come to an opposite conclusion. Facts now speak too loudly far goalp based solely upon conjectures, combinations, falsely interpreted statements, and empty rumers as to the wardle longings of Prussia not to dwindle into nothingness in comparison. Perhaps we shall at last be believed when we salemnly protest against any notion of wishing to make good our claims to the Duchae by force, and with disregard to the rights of the copossessor. Now too probably it will not be difficult to understand the real motives of the armaments by which Austria has given rise to the present extensis, and whose removal by means of Congress she has further taken care to render impossible by the attitude she has assumed.

"We may appeal with a calm conscience to the judgment of all impartial statesmen, as to which party has displayed conclusion and love of peace up to the latest moment.

"I respectfully request your Excellency to express yourself to the sense of this dispatch to the Minister of Foreign Affairs at the Court to which you are accredited.

"BISMARCK."

BERTAIN, June 4."

"Bertin, June 4."

Regarding this dispatch The Trimes remarks:

Regarding this dispatch as that just addressed by Count Bismark to the Prussian representatives abroad has not often been peuped by a European Minister. The Prussian statesman seems now to think courtesy unnecessary in his communications with Austria. All the pride, the bitter hostility, the almost fanatical purpose which have been necessarily repressed during long negotiations, break forth when the associations may be considered at an ead.

The troops of King William have orders to occupy Kiel, Rendsburg and Ittelnes—all of the important points of the

Rendsburg and Ittehoe—all of the important points of the Dutchy of Holstein. On their entry the Kalik Brigade under the Austrian General Von Gableuz will probably retire after a formal protest and cross the Elbe into Han over, where it will join the main army under Marshal Benedel. The London Telegraph regards this ousting of Austria from the Duchy as a fair cases belli.

Austria from the Duchy as a fair casus belli.

The Princes of the royal family of Prassia have, as has been already amounced, received and departed for their various commands in the Prussian army. The Princes of the house of Hapaburg have also gone to their respective stations, as follows the Arreldwize Leopold, commanding the Eighth Army Corps, has gone to his headquarters in Auspitz, Moravia, the Archedwize Ernst, commanding the Fifth Corps, for his headquarters in Bruna. The Archedwize William, Inspector-General of Artillery, will also reside in this city. The Archedwize Albert is in command in Venetia. The Kink of Prussian it is said, will take the command of the Prussian army, and the Emperor of Austria will go to Prague if the war breaks out. Thus it is not merely two nations, but almost two royal families, that are meeting each other on the battle-

The Volkszedung contradicts the rumor that a squadron of the Prussian fleet was to join the Italian in the Adriatic. Before this could be done, Prussia must be quite sure of Dermark; which certainly is not the case yet. The mobilization of the Prussian may, by calling in large numbers of the reserve sailors, is afready felt in the mercantile marine, where it is becoming extremely difficult to get proper crews to man the ships.

It is asserted that the Prussian gunboat Biltz, has been taking soundings in the southern arm of the month of the Elbe, with a view to ascertain if Prussian men-of-war could pass over the bar.

REPLY TO THE NEUTRAL POWERS.

In this dispatch Austria declares her willingness to take part in the Conference, as a proof of the continuance of her conciliatory views, subject to the conditions already announced by telegraph, according to which all propositions shall be ezcluded from the deliberations of the Conference having reference eitheir to the territorial aggrandisement or the increase of power of any of the States represented. At the same time the dispatch lays stress upon the fact that, in order to accept the invitation of the neutral Powers, the position of Austria toward the Government of King Victor Emmanuel is neither to be modified nor prejudiced by an eventual decision of the Conference relative to the Italian difficulty. In conclusion, the Austrian Government expresses surprise that the Conference relative to the Italian difficulty. In con-clusion, the Austrian Government expresses surprise that the Pontifical Government should not have been invited to take part in deliberations which might refer to the Italian question, since the interests of the Papagy would be affected thereby. Apart from all questions of legality, the temporal sovereignty of the Pope is a fact recognized by all the Governments, and therefore the Pope has an unquestionable right to be heard in all questions relating to the affairs of Italy.

THE AUSTRIAN ARMY-NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDETS. We append the complete text of Feldzugmeister Benedek's order prohibiting journalists:

dek's order prohibiting journalists:

"I prohibit in the most formel and most express meaner officers or ether persons belenging to the troops, inditary establishments, or equipages formishing articles to the newspapers either directly or indirectly. It is equally contrary to the interests of the army that criticisms, generally ill-founded or restling mon facts imperfectly interpreted, should be permitted in newspaper correspondences or articles; that complaints should be made in those publications of any temporay deficiency, as our adversaries may deduce therefrom the nature of the attitude, spirit, equipound, &c., of the army. I shall in no way telepated to the attitude of the cities at headquarters or with other commanders or corps, paid or oppaid newspaper correspondents, either civil or multitary. I request the commanders to see that no one belonging to the army lends himself to supplying articles destined for the journals, nuless he has received a mission so to do from the flowernment, for I shall know how to discover such correspondents by all the means in my poer, and shall at once demiss them without any consideration from the army, or, in case of necessity, will even have them proscented by the military courts.

Ladwig von Benedek, the first General of Anstria, is a Hungarian, and was born at Odenberg in 1804. In 1831 he was a Lieutenant of the army in Italy, and five years after a Major in Poland. He was the chief hero in putting down the Galician peasants' insurrection. In 1843 he commanded the Gynali Lancens in Italy, and distinguished himself in the retreat from Milan to Verona, and at the attack of Curatione, for which he was honored by Radetsky. It was during this campaign that an extraordinary piece of good fortune rewarded his brilliant courage. Two days before Novara, the Piedmontese, ander the command of Durando and Victor Emmanuel (then Duke of Savoy), had retreated and posted them cives, to the number of 24,001 in the small town of Mortrar, about which hung the Austrians, numbering only 15,000 and 48 campon. Benedek now made a proposal, which, after some demar, he was allowed to carry out. Accordingly, with one division comprehending his own regiment, and supported by two companies of riflemen, under the cover of an unushally dark night, he threw himself into the principal streats of Mortrara, by the way of the Porta Milano, consed the surprised troops before him until he reached the Porta Vicelli, the epposite gate of the town, and here barriended himself with broken carriages, dead horses, and anything class which served the purpose, when suddenly he heard the Piedmontese march sound fall on them. He was, of course, secontact from the opticial back of Austrian troops. epposite gate of the town, and here barrierded himself with broken carriages, dead horses, and arything else which served the purpose, when suddenly he heard the Pledmontess march sound full on them. He was, of course, separated from the outside body of Austrian troops and, thus taken in the rear, resolved on a despenier more. Heading his handful of men, as though they were the main body entering the town by the gate near which they had borricaded themselves, he charged, and cried to the enemy to surrender. The Italians, in the darkness, he leving themselves surrounded, gare up their arms, and before they could recover their mistake the Austrians on sease entered the town from the alber end, and the result of that hight's work was the capture of six cannon, 60 officers, and 2,000 men, with many horses and much baggage, some of which belonged to the Duke of Savoy. When peace was restored. Benedok was rewarded by being made Major-General a military chief he commands the respect of the most perverse and foolish, and the Emperor, in particular, follows his advice and treats him with marked favor and confidence. When lately heassumed the command of the army in the north he instantly stipulated that the Archduke should be placed at the head of the troops in the south, and that, with regard to his staff appointments, he should have entire liberty of choice; in such matters it is no secret that he prefers Poles and Hungarians to Germans. He has established his headquarters at Pardubitz, in Bohemia, a small town containing a feudal castle, and in a secluded situation. It is almost unknown, and unfrequented by all, save the aristocratic families of Vienna, the members of which are attached to field sports. In person Gen, von Benedok is of the middle height, spare, wire, and exceedingly active, of apright and military bearing, with finely, sharpeut features, and a high aguiline nose, and, like most of the continental officers, much shorn and sanaren with the exception of a pair of thick moustaches. He has quick, penetrati

# againne nese, and, like most of the confinental others, much shorn and snaven with the exception of a pair of thick monstackes. He has quick, penetrating eyes, and his manner is distinguished by the courtesy and attractive mixture of gentleness, high courage and gaiety which used to be the mark of the old school. He boasts of being every inch a Hungarian, and his scrupulous honor, both in his private and public character, has never been even called in question.

It was announced in the Italian papers that the King was immediately to arrive in Florence, and that Gen. Cialdini would also be there and a plan of war be decided upon.

Chaldish would also be there and a plan of war be decided upon.

"According to a letter from Captera, in The Movimento of Genoa, Garibaldi, who was expected on the 6th or 6th at Florence, had postponed his departure from the island, and intends to await a final summons from the Government to come and take the command of the volunteers. The same day that the King of Italy left Fiorence for Turin, the steamer Toscane left Leghorn for Captera, where she is to remain at the disposal of Garibaldi. In reply to an application to form a Polish Legion at Florence, Garibaldi writes the following letter: 'I consider the cause of Poland as that of my own country, and, in consequence, look upon the Poles as my brethren. In any event I should be slad to have for companions in arms the brave sons of heroir Poland.'

The Italian papers, and more particularly the uitra-democratic organs, mention in terms of the warmest approbation a most graceful act on the part of the "Re Galantaomo." It appears that some time since Garibaldi was constrained to part with his favorite horse—that grey charger which carried him so bravely at Varees and Calafimi, and on which he figures on so many millions of Italian pictures and pocket handkerchiefs. When the animal was brought to the hammer the King gave orders to his mailred d'curre to buy it in, and have it taken care of in the royal siable. This was accordingly done, and Victor Emmanuel now wries to Garibaldi that whenever he lands on the continent he will find his old charger waiting for him ready saddled and bridled. Garibaldi is said to have been moved to tears by this touching and delicate attention on the part of the King.

The Morning Advertiser publishes a translation of a patriotic hymn which Garibaldi has composed, and addinat he often ameses himself in his leisure hours, in his island home at Captera, by writing short pieces of poetry.

The ITALIAN ARMY—THE WAR FEELING.

The correspondent of The Darly News mentions the presence of colored soldiers during the departure of a troop.

A

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 22, 1866.

count it a great day, and have been went for five years to celebrate it with especial pomp. The army and the militia were reviewed under the eyes of the people, and Te Deums resounded in our churches, and under the open sky where the crowds were too large for the temples built with hands. To-day we celebrate the national birth by preparation for the last struggle for national rights. The thousands which have been spent in public pomps in other years will this year go the firesides of the poor whose protectors are in the camps of the Mincio and Po. National salutes were fired this morning from every fort militia were reviewed under the eyes of the people, and Te Deums resounded in our churches, and under the open sky where the crowds were too large for the temples built with hands. To-day we celebrate the national birth by preparation for the last struggle for national rights. The thousands which have been spent in public pomps in other years will this year go the firesides of the poor whose protectors are in the camps of the Mincio and Po. National salutes were fired this morning from every fort and ship and camp of the army and navy, and the tri-colored flag waves on thousands of parapets, masts and houses. To-night every hill top will blaze with bonfires, and from the Quadrilateral the Austrians may see the coming fire storm glowing along the crests of the Apennines. But we show our practical sense by saving our money, and giving it to the families of our soldiers.

So we send greeting to the Paris Conference. Our Mayors address their fellow-citizens in such language as this:

"This year we defer our celebration because our hearts are in the camps of our brave soldiers on the decks of our stanch ships of war. We have worked five years for the auspicious events which have come at last, and we welcome grim and gory war as a bride goes forth to greet her lord. We wait for a little to celebrate our complete unity in the streets of the Queen of the Adriatic and on the summits of the Cornatic Alps." And all the people say, "Amen."

unity in the streets of the Queen of the Adriatic and on the summits of the Cornatic Alps." And all the people say, "Amen."

What a reversal of all diplomatic traditions will this Congress be. All the theories about Italian diplomacy are of duplicity, tortuous dealing, corrupt self-seeking. But in this conference she alone has no subterfuges, no delipticate, no second ends. She can adopt England's blazon and read it right: "My God and my Right." She wants her own and her own want her. Give her simple justice and she will send her volunteers and conscripts back to their homes. She will even pay for justice and reward the robber for giving back stolen goods. But she cannot—if her representative be true to her—be bought or forced to silence. Her course before the conference will have the clearness of her own skies. She may leave others to feign; trankness is her tower of strength.

Austria, we are told, will compare her titles to Venice with those of France to certain bits of land. Does that other wrong make this one a right! Because we do not presently complain of other spoliations, now we straightway to be accused of inconsistency! The London Times is horrified at a rumor that Italy will, at the Conference, it is horrified at a rumor that Italy will, at the Conference, it was the second of the model of the peace of Europe than to allow these 40,000,000 people who speak one language have one religion and a common desire to make one family to come together and build up a great nation? Be sure, that mult robbing and selling peoples and Provinces ceases to be politically moral and diplomatically just, neither Conference. Indeed, in order to make some show of assembling, one of the movers of it has been obliqed to phrase the invitation so that it would answer better for an exquisitely confecus request to attend an international hell than a grave summons to account to Europe for disturbing the

of the movers of it has been colleged to phrase the invitation so that it would answer better for an exquisitely courteous request to attend an international ball than a grave summons to account to Europe for disturbing the public peace. The Openions says, Italy could not refuse so controous uncertainty still lingers around her acceptance—it has been out of necessary deference to overwhelming politeness. The thing, whatever will come of it, is not yet called by its godfathers either Cougress or Conference, and it is perhaps as well to leave the nondescript to find a name where it will find a grave. In the last 34 hours it has dwindled to such slender proportions that we have lost our dread of it.

Among the indications that the Italian heart is deeply stirred by the prospect of war, the attisade of those who reside entside of our jurisdiction must not be forgotten. About 4,000 Venetians have enlisted in the regular army. They have escaped from Austrian vigilance at the peril of their lives; and in spite of redoubled guards at the frontier more will follow them. Several hundred young men of Nice are in the Volunteer Corps and more will follow. But to find a 86 orderly with Eulaines in Africa who are to send

In the latest and most reaching process of the result is afforded by the Italians in Africa who are to send us a thousand zonaves equipped for active service.

Austria is no more respectful towards the Conference or the what-is-aft than are we. A wail comes from Venetia that the youth, born in the years 1841 to 1845, and comprehended in the military levies, will be called under arms. Of course they will be sent North, but, wherever they fight they will be fighting against their native land. The police redouble their efforts to crush out maticial aspirations, the tar-gatherer call for the last soad and the Croats keep pouring in upon the radiroad.

There is trouble on the Two Railroad and Austria may be failed in her effort to finish the line before the war begins. The Italian workinen, disgusted at laboring under Croat muskets, have been deserting in crowds and laborers must be brought down from the North.

As I close this letter, I look out upon our Corse slive with masses of people, and ever and anon, as an officer

THE PARIS CONFERENCE-NO CONFIDENCE IN ITS SUCCESS-PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.

fensive entirely, fortifying and intreaching. They have taken two steps since which belong to the same plan of campaign. The first consists in removing from Venetia the precious monuments of the history of the Republic such as the antique arms preserved in the Arsenal of Venice, which are being transferred for safe keeping to Austrian fortresses. On the same policy, political prisoners are transferred from Padua to Josephstodt, but com mon criminals are left in the prisons of Venetia. At the same time, emigration, with an intention to enlist in the Haljan army, or, as Toggenbury gracefully puts it, "in revolutionary organizations." Now, these several facts show a belief on the part of Austria herself that she is usage in Venetia, and may be driven out—that there is danger of her losing those hostages for the obedience of Venetians who grown in her dungcons—that the Venetian youth burns to hight under a flag Toggenbury does not name, and own no allegiance to the Empire.

These are confessions that are wring from Austria by the force of events; and yet, while the Emperor's Generals confess the userpation by which they hold Venice, there are plenty of people in Merry England ready to prove, on a moment's notice, that Austria has owned Venice since the birth of Noah, and has an indefeasible right to govern it.

The second step to which I referred above is the assessment of thirty millions of frames to be paid by the Venesame time, emigration, with an intention to enlist in the

right to govern it.

The second step to which I referred above is the assessment of thirty millions of frames to be paid by the Venetian provinces in six monthly rates and in gold and silver, to defray the expenses of defending the Venetians against their hrothers this side of the Mincio. Tais tax of a million of dollars per mouth upon provinces already reduced to desperation by Austrian oppression could only be leviced by a foreign power. In form and in amount it is the highway robber's style of financiering. The sums thus levied are added to the Venetian debt which sooner or later Italy must assume; so that Venetians must pay the Austrians for fighting us, and by and by Italy must pay both war debts. This is such sharp financiering that I do not wonder it strikes the British fancy.

Whatever may be the influences which may legislation is the logical result of the imperial title to possession. There are Venetians alive who remember the days of the Republic which figured for a thousand years as an independent state and furnished history with some of her most spiendid pages. Since the Republic fell through Austrian force and fraud, the other Italian states, taught wisdom by painful bondage, have united in one Kingdom of Italy, and the Venetians are unanimous in their desire to become a part of this Italian nation. In Italy itself all the generous impulses of the people prompt them to attempt the liberation of their oppressed brethern. How but by oppressive laws and taxes, how but by tightening the bonds, can Austria hope to retain her strugning captive i and how can she regard the Venetians as anything else than an enslaved enemy?

Everything seems heavenly at Pars and London. The

Everything seems heavenly at Paris and London. The Conference is to meet, and, of course, there will be no war. "Civilization and public opinion have won the first battle," say the happy Gauls, but they dance up and down so much at the Bourse that I am puzzled much as I was once at a "United Brethren" meeting out West, by a little song, executed with great fervor, running like this:

these meetings are tade-sales of peoples, where provinces are sold to the best idder, and nations auctioned off to imperial ravishers?

There has been n suspension of preparation for war here. Simultaneous with the announcement that the Conference would met, came a new rush of troops to the front. The railwaytrains for travelers were again suspended on the main nilitary lines, and there was for two days an extraordinar activity in all the military depots. At Cremona and at 'erona, the advanced divisions were changed from an atitude purely defensive to one better adapted to an advance upon the Austrian lines, and a half-dozen orders about clumbers of various classes appeared in the official Gaztie. These movements were partly designed to convine the public that the Government goes to the Conference merely as a matter of form, partly to do away with the necesity of breaking the repose of Congress Sanday at Paris by he marching of troops there.

Whatever be the notive for them, they are inconsistent with any confidence on La Marmora's part in the success of the Paris Conference. He goes to Paris, merely to fight when he shall return. Apart from some British stupidity, we have the sympahy of public opinion, and have gained ground in Europe by our national demonstration. There is, outside of Austra and some of her infinitesimal satellites, there is a general disposition to admit that we ought to have Venice. Feen at Vienna there is a respectable minority in favor of the cession of Venetia to Italy. Perhaps I might say more than this, for at least one official journal has confessed that the Austrian army has no stomach for fighting in Venetia. At all events, the prodigality with which we deer our blood, the patience with which we support the burdens of the hour with the superadded burdens of our Finance Minister's stupidity, and the energy of our war department, have surprised Europe, and won us some of that respect which we can only fully acquire by susceasiful national war.

The Bourse to-lay is rather down on conf

mean war Kussia and Austria have been approaching nearer to each other. Reasia is getting lealous of the power that Prussia would attain in the Halta when in full possession of the Duchies, and the Prusso-German Consolidation scheme would touch too many Russian family relatious among the unior German Courts. The journey of Queen O'ga of Würtemberg from Petersburg to Vicuna, on here to home, is brought into connection with these speculations, and the article winds up thus:

Our renears will not be surprised that, with these facts before us we cannot avoid contemplating the possibility of an Austric Austria.

same time the Sexon army, numbering 22,000 combalants, will be quite ready. The same correspondent adds that on the ominous day already named King William and Count Bismarck will leave Berlin for the Prussian headquarters. Kossuth has, it is said, received a great number of invitations from Hungarians to put himself at the head of a revolution in Hungary in case war breaks out.

TO JOIN THE CONFERENCE, AND END OF THAT PECTATION THAT HOSTILITIES WILL BEGIN IN SILESIA-RUSSIA BACKING UP AUSTRIA AND OC-CUPYING ROUMANIA -- BISMARK'S LATEST ACHIEVE MENT-THE POPE'S NOTION OF TRINGS-LONDON GAVETIES-THE SEASON AT 1TS HIGHT-ANOTHER BANK BROKES-NEW OBSTACLES IN THE WAY OF THE REPORM BILL-ITS HISTORY FOR A WEEK-REJECTION OF THE REAL-ESTATEINTESTACY BILL

LONDON, June 9, 1866. War is certain! That is the topic that dwarfs all others; thrusts reform into the background; belittles our finan cial panie; and looms up, infinitely large and ominous over Europe. All the hopes of peace which were excited by that much-talked-of Conference—and one never knows how much latent hope has existed in the heart of man, individual or collective, until it vanishes-are dispersed into thin air, and the nations wait with suspended breath for the first thunder-peal of cannon that is to echo throughout the world. It is not improbable that the steame which conveys this to you may bring it across the Atlantic, in the shape of some brief telegram-it is next to a certainty that the next mail must. And then, for many a day, shall we experience a new realization of Punck's rhymes, written 18 years ago, apropos of a nobler occasion—I mean the revolutionary year of 1848:

"Up from the coast post fellows post; each minute tells its tale; Rumor meets rame open mouthed, and feverish, and pale; Along the wires electric fires flash tidings to and fro: A great world-both is breeding—Europe's again in three!"

Animated by fierce hope, or impelled by despair, hardly beset Austria risks repeating her blunder of 1859—that o taking the responsibility of war on her own shoulders She will have nothing to do with a Conference which pro beset Austral rats repeating her binnier of 1859—that taking the responsibility of war on her own shoulders. She will have nothing to do with a Conference which proposes to discuss her right to Venetia—that stolen territory, handed over to her in 1815 by the grand burglar of Europe. Napoleon the First. Like that jolliest of thieves, Sir John Falstaff, she does n't like paying back, regarding it as double labor. With the part of Hamlet cut out, there was cleady no going on with the play, hence Paris is defrauded o' a sensation; the seven diplomatic chairs wheeled up around a board of green cloth in the Tulleries may retire into vaculty; and the great game, which, were their subjects vise, monarchs would not play at, begins incontinently. Where, is only a question of a few days, perhaps hours. Prussia has already invaded Holstein, occupying the fortresses there; the Austrian troops prudently retiring under protest. This is not literal war, but the throwing down of the gauntlet, which Austria must at once pick up or abandon her pretensions to be a leading Power in Europe, not to mention the head of Fatherisand. If she mean fighting—of which there seems no doubt—she will immediately "sail in," though, perhaps, not in those unucled y Duchies, which shrewd old Palmerston predicted would one day become the torch to light up a great continental war—a saying that beseemed his Mephistophilian cunning. The expectation here is that Austria will back out of Holstein into Hanover, and then revenge herself by invading Silesia, a provence "said to be more Prussian than Berlin," and which Francis Joseph has hereditary claims to, seeing that it was wrested from his house during the last century. This, "to counterbalance Holstein—to make up for Venetia, if Venetia should be lost. Here Prussia must defend herself for there is no one to help the. Even if she had a Westen ally, be could not pone-trate into the heart of Europe. The only aid must come from Europe, and the Cza: is new quite indisposed to take up arms on the side of Aus once at a "United Brethren" meeting out West, by a little song, executed with great fervor, running like this:

"Sometimes of and activations of the city have been streatly loopled, and the city is more like an enterached camp than a haust of citrens.

Another correspondent writes:

Few of the volunteers were row as a principle of these there was a sprinkling, eye of the rest—the is men against the bosons and farmers.

The combinations for the Conference have been effected by a happy stroke of how-moth down. The worst question these there was a sprinkling, eye of the rest—the is men against the bosons and farmers.

The rew of the volunteers were row conspicuously for these there was a sprinkling, eye of the rest—the is men against the bosons and farmers.

The ITALIAN FORTH OF JULY AND ITS CELEBRATION—ANY WAR POR VENETIA.

This first Sunday in June is the Italian Fourth of July.

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On it we celebrate the giving of the Constitution by Corle Alberto. That event laid the foundation of Sardinan liberty. Under Lo Statuto, Piedmont grew strong happy, prosperous—an example and stimulus to other Italian peoples. Victor Emanuel's faithful adherence to this charter of popular liberties procured him the love of the Piedmontes, and the admiration of Lombards, Tuscans and Neapolitans. The Constitution was the seed the or proposed of the Constitution was the seed the leading of the Constitution was the seed the language of the Constitution was the seed to the proposed of the popular liberties procured him the love of the Piedmontes, and the admiration of Lombards, Tuscans and Neapolitans. The Constitution was the seed to the proposed of the Constitution was the seed to the proposed of the proposed of the constitution was the seed to the proposed of the prop

the now inevitable war, because she virtually tore up the Gastein agreement and referred the dispute about the Duchies to the Federal Diet—in which he is technically right and morally wrong, as everybody knows. But, like Dickens's Mr. Stryver, he has contrived to put his adversary in the wrong, which is quite sufficient for his purposes. And so we stand, like the people on the South American coast when a house wants rebuilding, 'waiting for the earthquake,' which one would fain hope is to shake old Europe to pieces and inaugurate something better. Barring Italy, however, the war begins too selfishly on everybody's part for me to indulge in much expectation of another 1848—with improvements. But it will come, for all that—the realization of Shelley's magnificent verse:

"Fear not that tyrants shall rule forever,

another 1848—with improvements,
all that—the realization of Shelley's magnificent verse:

"Fear not that tyranta shall rule forever,
Or the priests of the evil faith!
They stand on the brink of that mighty river
Whose waves they have tainted wim death.
It is fed from the depth of a thousand dils,
And eround them it rushes, and rages and swells;
And their swords and their scepters I floating see
Floating down to the gulf of Etermity!"

And God speed the time! As an antithesis, observe that
the stappd oid Pope regards the war as a providential interference for his special benefit! His Holiness very justly
remarks that it will be impossible for France to windraw
the beyonets by which his toticring old chair of St. Peter
(which, according to Lady Morran, has a Mahometan insciption upon it) is kept upright; that Rome is the best
place for a corps all observation; and that, therefore, instend of recalling his troops, Napoploon the Third will
probably send more. Thus, according to his interpretation,
the three nations of Europe are providentially predestined
to slaughter each other for his benefit! So have I heard
of I talan peasunts vousting their own private and particular eggs on the crevices of a volcano impending cruption.

probably send more. Thus, according to as interpretation, the three nations of Europe are providentially predestined to slaughter each other for his benefit! So have I heard of Italian peasants roasting their own private and particular eggs on the crevices of a volcano impending cruption. One of Garibaldi's friends at Capiera has an ass which he denominates Pio Nono, probably because it is an muscally obtase and obstinate animal; I wonder whether the quadruped believes that the solar system was centrived especially to grow thistles?

Meantime, notwithstanding our interest and expectation, we are amusing ourselves as usual—rather more so, in fact—in London. Let The Telegraph tell you how.

The season is as brilliant as ever. Every booth to Vanity Pair is crowded, the brill is relling; sague to selfer: The Court itself is again a really in London, and while her Majesty has been reasonsly and while her Majesty has been reasonsly and accessfully sided by her children. Two royal marriages are about to take plice, with all apprepriate spleador. Society was never gave. Vitic the Park in the morning, the Drive and the Lady's Mile are throughed, come back in the evening, and you see a still brighter cavaluade, a still cander procession winding slong. Rain may be impending oror some in the crowd, that can are, at any rate, no ontward and visible signs of estaunity. The albries of the Rait are not destined to inde yet awalls. Throughout the cay there are fees and entertainments. The florer-shows of the reminest writers to find fitting adjectives of admiration. As for the concerts, public and private, their name is begion. The oddest professors cannot received such a general outburst of song; the nost indestinable amateurs are of lighed to cales a base of them, for the ample reason given by Eaple Roche, that "a man cannot be like a birst, in two flores as one," Both operas are in fell centryly and both present, every night of performance, a spectacle that can narrow be matched throughout all Korope. Of "intelligent" as wel

bells, receptions, periors of all kinds, have never been more training. In a few weeks the chromolocited will be brossen; there will be a general russ to the woodlands, the heather, or the soa; out although we all know that the season is drawmer rapidly toward its close. In us adont there is something vilmost sublines in the undisgring energy with whice London enjoys itself to the very last! The Queen of Cines, she is road alike in her plassarres and her itol.

All this though another bank has smashed and there is anything but a satisfactory state of things in the city. The latest failure, Agra & Masterman's—a good Anglo-Indian concern, since the amalgamation of the two names—owes its collapse, they say, exclusively to the "bears," who, for some reason or other, made a dend set at it, and even telegraphed injurious reports, affecting its solvency, to Hindostan, where, in a very short time, depositors withdrew no less than \$3,000,000 staring. Thus people may now be financially killed by lightning. I believe Wall-st, has nothing to learn respecting such combinations. A large number of Anglo-Indian officers' widows and standles have invested all their savings in its shares, and it is expected duat the ruin will be wile-spread and severe. At Manchester a more profound sensation has been oscasioned by the stoppage of this bank than by any suspension during the late panie—serious effects being anticipated from it through Liverpool. Calcutta, Rombay, Hong Kong and Australia. You will observe that Panch devotes his big cut to the "bears" of the city, as the prominent sensational topic.

Our legislative little Paul Dombey, the Reform bill, is still in a peels of troubles, straggling hard for existence. Its treatment by its adversaries reminds one of what an old dector said about the cold water cure, in its early days, as applied to the gout. "Of course you will drive it away, for no genulemaning disease would ever stand such treatment." Any stick is good enough to beat a dog; any hinderance, botheration or bedevilment w

gone too far—risked too much. Rumors were abroad which induced a storm of questions, answered coolly by Mr. Gladstone, that the ministry intended no compromise, wouldn't withdraw its bill, and meant to stand or fall by it. It was as at Fontenor, "Gentlemen, fire, if you please." Incontinently certain of the enemy "roared and ran from noise of their own drums." Lord John Manners had spoken feebly against the drams." Lord John Manners had spoken feebly against the bill when up rose Lord Grosvenor and startled everybody by declaring his intention not to vote against the Government. He hadn't changed his oblinion of the measure—liked neither the Franchise nor Redistribution bill—but dreaded the responsibility of displacing Lord Charendon and Mr. Gladstone in view of the disturbed state of Europe, and of the present financial crisis. Such an act of desertion quite disheartened the opposition; the debate was continued, but, as Mr. Whiteside said, there was no sality about it; the "cave's" dimensions marrowed every desertion quite disheartened the opposition; the debate was continued, but, as Mr. Whiteside said, there was no reality about it: the "cave's" dimensions narrowed every minnte, the discontented making baste to quit it. Capt. Hayter asked to withdraw his amendment, get a refusal, and the Speaker proceeded to put the question. Then ensued an extraordinary scene, the opposition making a grand stampede for the door amid the laughter, the satiric cheers, the uprearous delight of the Liberals. Thus the enemy allowed judgment to go by default without a division. On Thursday night, however, a new mine was sprung in the path of the ministry. As might have been expected a full House had assembled to meet the amendment of Mr. Walpole—to raise the county qualification for a vote from £14 to £29. The House went into Committee on the bill; the first two clauses were agreed to with some technical amendents; the third—the interpretation clause—was jostponed; and then Mr. Gladstone spoke to the fourth—the County Franchise clause—declaring that any attempt to raise the proposed qualification would be steadfastly resisted by Government. Then rose—not Mr. Walpole—but Lord Stanley, with a new amendment, that the redistribution of seats should be settled first, and the franchise clause be postponed. This, remember, when the primary objection to the measure, as alleged by Tories that the redistribution of seats should be settled first, and the franchise clause be postponed. This, remember, when the primary objection to the measure, as alleged by Tories and Adullamites, was that it was incomplete without the redistribution of seats—when, as everybody knows, the latter bill was introduced especially to satisfy them, and is certain to provoke the lengthiest discussion. When, too, Earl Derby, Lerd Stanley's father, had pledged himself in the most implicit manner that the bill should receive fair play at the hands of his party, and not be defeated by "a combination which could unite on nothing else!" So much for the honor of the Tories. Virtually the amendment meant just this, as put into plain language by The Telegraph:

much for the honor of the Tories. Virtually the amendment meant just this, as put into plain language by The Telegraph:

"Desiring, in spite of all we have said, and in spite of our own bill of 1529, not to reduce the franchise; feeling permaded that if we can effect this transposition we can talk the session away, and prevent you from passing the great and vital clauses of your measure, the franchise clauses—we move that you allow us to smother vour bill, with those portions which you introduced to conciliate us."

Or, as John Bright wittly said: "The noble lord's theory and that of the honorable gentleman opposite is that we should all stay in Fleet-st. if we could nt." The House was taken by surprise, but the matter soon got settled by the defeat of the amendment, in a division of 537 to 260, amid the enthusiastic cheers of the supporters of the ministry. Mr. Walpole's amendment shared a similar fate, by 237 to 283, the majority thus affirming a £14 country franchise. Last night came new obstacles, though simpler. A number of motions on a variety of subjects were introduced by Tory members, and though some of them have been debated before, the talkers contrived to waste so much time that the Reform bill could not be brought on until so late an hour that progress was impossible. The measure is fighting its way through all sorts of entanglements and over pitfalls innumerable. What disfusioned away with altogether, nobody can yet determine.

The other proceedings of Parliament have not, this

indeed get made away with altogether, nobody can yet determine.

The other proceedings of Parliament have not, this week, here of much importance. On Wednesday it threw out a good honest bill attempting, in part, to remedy the enormous and essentially English iniquity involved in the principle of primogeniture. The measure proposed to assimilate the law of intestacy as regards landed and house property to that of other kinds. At present, you know, if a man die without making a will in this eminently Christian country, his first-born son gobbles up the former, the law abetting. It is one of the villainies inherited from that historic thief, William the Conqueror, who devised it by way of keeping his robbers intact and powerful. Here is a pitiful instance of its injustice, quoted by Mr. Locke King, the mover of the bill:

A man married a woman who had some mency of her own. In the humber classes there was "carrely ever a settlement made, and there was "cert in this case." The man was in trada, but he did not have to bring his wife's fortune into that trade.

In course of time the house in which they had resided for many years was for sale, and believing this to be a legitimate investment for his wife's money, he bought the house with it. Some time afterward the man died intestate, no doubt ignorant of the law, and though he had been extremely fond of his wife, and had no children, the result was that a nephew chimed the property, and the unfortunate widow was obliged to go out and he a servant.

John Bright spoke for it, like the man he is, and said, very truly, that many a landlord's will is the crowning crime of his life, but a Parliament of Elder Sons voted 28b to 84 for the continuance of the iniquity.

Maury has been feasted here and presented with 3,000 guineas. Beauregard and Judah P. Benjamin were present as guests. That Ismelite, in whom there is guile, was the other day "called to the bar" of Lincoln's inn, the snobbish "benchers" thereof remitting the whole of his terms, in testimony of their admiration of and sympathy with his attempt to sell his late country. I am happy to say, however, that some young men hissed him—which he endured with corpulent monchalance.

A wholosome personal item. For the last couple of years or so there has been an American lecturing in this country whose intended return to his own demands notice!

Mr. Moses Coit Tyler came to England in 1863, partly in search of health, partly us the propagnatist of the systems of muscular ethics originated by Dr. Lewis of Boston, to which, I believe, he himself was considerably indebted. In both objects he has been successful—enihently so in the latter. His popularity on a special subject probably suggested his lattaching out boldly into the region of history, literature, politics, wit, poetry, &c.—always as lec-

# THE FENIANS.

REPORTS OF COL. PEACOCK AND GEN. NAPIER-BOOKER COURT MARTIALED-THE PRISONERS.

MONTREAL, June 21 .- In Parliament, the Hon. J. H. Caraeren has given notice of inquiring why the reports the Ningara River against the Peninus, are not made public.

The examination of Femina prisoners at Philipaburg goes on. Sixteen witnesses have been examined, and almost all of the prisoners have been identified. The evidence against one.

# WASHINGTON.

COL. ROBERTS ON THE FLOOR OF THE HOUSE. Washington, June 21.-Col. Roberts, President of the Fenian Brotherhood, was on the floor of the House to-day, in conversation with Gen. Banks and other prominent mem

# POLITICAL.

Suine Union State Convention.

BANGOR, ME., Thursday, June 21, 1866. The Union State Convention held to-day in this city comprised some ten hundred and sixty delegates from all portions of the State. Great interest was manifested in the result, the Western section very generally supporting the Hon. Samuel E. Spring of Portland, and the middle and Eastern sections very generally supporting Gev. J. L. Chamberlin of Bronswick. A. G. Jewett, Esq., of Belfast, was Chairman

of the Convention.

The usual business of organization was accomplish which a spirited discussion cusued upon a question of allowing delegations to be represented by citizens of towes only; it was

438. The vote was made unanimous smid thunders of ap-

member of the Convention.

The Convention was unusually large and enthusiastic. The following resolutions were reported and unanim

The following resolutions were reported and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Union party of Maine plants itself upon the doctrines of the Declaration of Color or race, are entitled to the utmost civil and political rights.

Resolved, That the Joint resolution for the amending the Constitution of the United States recently passed by the two Houses of Congress, receive the emphatic indorsement of this Convention of loyal people of Maine.

Resolved, That we have full confidence in the Union Republican majority of Congress, that we recognize them as the true representatives of the Lyel sentiment of the country, that we heartly approve the measures of reconstruction thus far adopted by them, and that they deserve and receive the carness that is of the layal people of this State for their steadiest adherence to the great principles of liberty, justice and equal rights, which should be the basis of a restored Union.

Resolved, That the cornage and sacrines of those who formed the late Union Army and Navy, and the important consequences which have resulted the refrom, impose upon the country, for all time, an of ligation of graftfude and regers, for the living as well as the dead, never to be forgotten or overlooked; and, at the same time, we acknowledge our great in debtedness for the all important service and centering contributions of the loyal men and women of the country, which aided so much important position which he has been called to fill, has shown himself persessed of those qualities which entimently fit him for the highest Elecative office in the State, and we unanimously pledge to him our amport, and that we will as all homorable efforts to secure his clearion by an overwhelming majority.

The Convention adjourned.

The Convention adjourned.

# BRITISH NORTH-AMERICAN CONFED.

NEW-BRUNSWICK LEGISLATURE WILL ADOPT THE SCHEME-DELEGATION TO DEPART POR ENGLAND -CONFEDERATION TO BE COMPLETED IN AUGUST. TORONTO, C. W., Thursday, June 21, 1866, The Legislature of New-Brunswick, it is expected, will

dopt the Confederation scheme.

Delegates from Canada, New-Brunswick, Nova Scotia. and New-Foundland will probably leave for England at

the end of the present month. The English Parliament will, it is expected, pass the secessary act at the present session in order to enable the

## onfederation of the Provinces to be completed in August. Western Unitarian Convention Special Dispatch to The N. T. Tribune. BUFFALO, Thursday, June 21, 1866.

To-day has been a great day for the Western Uniinrian Conference. Reports from nearly all the churches show condition. The great speech of the Conference was made to-day by the Rev. Dr. Bellows, who electrified the entire body Chicago preached a very extraordinary sermon this evening on the requirements of God. The audiences thus far have been very large. About 200 delegates are present from West-ern churches, and a large number also from the East. A levee given by the Messrs. Steele at their elegant residence closed the exercises of the day.

RALEIGH, N. C., Thursday, June 21, 1866. The Freedmen's Bureau Court-Martial organized to-day at 11 o'clock, Brevet Major-Gen. Ruger, President. No business was transacted. The court adjourned to meet to-morrow at 10 a. in., when the case of Major Vanu will

THE CHAMPIONSHIP OF MASSACHUSETTS.

A billiard match for the championship of Massachusetts and a purse of \$250, 1,500 points, was played just night by E. Daniels and R. E. Wilmarth. Daniels was the victor, thus retaining the championship cue. Time of game, \$vo hours